

The North Carolina Standard.

THOMAS LORING,
Editor and Proprietor.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1837.

VOL. III. NO. 154.
Three Dollars per Annum.

TERMS.
Three dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he may have paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to. Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Those sending in Advertisements, will be good enough to mark the number of times they wish them inserted.

SWAIN'S PANACEA.
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
April 26. 130-y.

Ball and Party.
THERE will be a BALL and PARTY, at DAVIS YOUNG'S Hotel, in Louisville, N. C. on the first and second days in June next.
May 8, 1837. 132-St.

FOR SALE,
BY
Wholesale or Retail.

400 POTS of Gray's or Judkins' Ointment, manufactured and put up by William W. Gray, Patentee.
1,000 Pots, ditto, (superior article), manufactured and put up by Jacob Van Wageningen, of New York, who was taught by the Patentee. All of which we warrant to be genuine and good, but if any which we may sell shall fail to cure, or give relief to the diseases enumerated below, when properly applied, the money will be refunded on application to the Subscribers. This is truly an invaluable Ointment or Salve for the cure of Sore Legs, Tumors, Ulcers, Old wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Inflammations, and what is termed Scald Head in children, Biles, Piles, Corns, and external diseases, generally.

A long list of Certificates from gentlemen who have used the article with great success, can be seen at our Store. All orders from our friends and customers, will meet with the usual prompt attention.

TURNER & HUGHES.
May 17. 133-10t.

NEW BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, east of the Capitol Square, three doors North of Mr. William Peck's Store, on Wilmington Street—Where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line. Having first rate workmen in his employ, and a stock of good materials, he feels confident, that for neatness and durability, his work will not be surpassed by any; hoping by an unremitting attention to his business and a desire to please, to merit the confidence and support of the public.

HENRY PORTER.
May 17. 133-7t.

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership heretofore subsisting in the Town of Oxford, under the firm of THOMASSON & TAYLOR, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the said concern, have been placed in the hands of Richard P. Taylor, who alone is authorized to collect the debts of the firm, and grant discharges therefor. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to the said Richard P. Taylor, and creditors are requested to present their claims without delay.

GEO. THOMASSON,
RICHARD P. TAYLOR.
May 10, 1837. 133-3t.

GROCERIES, WINES, &c. &c. &c.
JUST received by the Subscriber, in addition to his former stock, a supply of Groceries, Wines, & Liquors, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee & Teas, Crackers, Rice, Candles, Soap, Starch, Mustard, Almonds and Raisins; Lemon, Rose, Raspberry and Lemon Syrup; Champagne, Madeira, Port, Claret, Muscat, and other Wines; Ale and Cider, together with a general assortment of LIQUORS, of the very best quality, which will be sold on reasonable terms.
N. O. BLAKE.
May 17. 133-1f.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.



THE Twenty-fourth of June next, being the Anniversary of St. John, the Baptist, the members of University Lodge, No. 50, and Eagle Lodge, No. 71, have agreed to unite with each other in the celebration of that day, in the village of Chapel Hill; it is therefore earnestly and respectfully requested, that the members of each of these Lodges, should favor the occasion with a punctual attendance. The Hon. ROBERT F. STRANGE, of Fayetteville, an eminently distinguished member of the Fraternity, has consented to deliver a public Address applicable to the ceremonies of the day, and it is highly probable that the occasion will receive a large accession to its interest from the acknowledged powers and attainments of the Speaker. It is fondly hoped that members of the Fraternity from a distance, who may be present at the time, will cheerfully participate in with us in the approaching Celebration.
J. B. McDADE, Secretary of University Lodge.
May 17. 133-6t.

BACON.
50,000 pounds North Carolina BACON. Also, 5,000 pounds LARD. For sale by JOHN S. & W. A. EATON.
Libank, Granville Co. N. C. 121-1f.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.
IN BOTTLES—a first rate article—a few boxes just received, and for sale by N. O. BLAKE.
May 17. 133-1f.

TAKEN up by
Michael Powers, and given up to me, as Ranger for the county of Stokes, in the State of N. Carolina, a Sorrel HORSE, mixed with white hairs, supposed to be 14 years old, judged to be four feet 10 inches high, blaze-face, left hind foot white, shod with three shoes, valued at twenty-eight dollars. I, the said Ranger, live in the lower end of Stokes, on Dan River, in Blakely. THOMAS CARR, Ranger.
May 17. 133-3t.

CIGARS.
A FRESH supply of Cigars of different qualities, some of them very superior. Just received, by N. O. BLAKE.
May 17. 133-1f.

FOR SALE!
IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Court of Equity for Granville county, at March Term, 1836, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, in the town of Williamsborough, in Granville Co., on Saturday, the third day of June, 1837, the

HOUSE and LOTS, the late residence of Col. James Vaughan, dec'd, situated in the central part of the Town, and consisting of a good and convenient two story DWELLING HOUSE, with five rooms below and three above stairs, a porch in front, and a piazza in the rear, together with all the necessary out-houses, all of which are in tolerably good repair; this lot is believed to contain three or four acres of land, most of which is well enclosed, and conveniently situated to good Spring as any in North Carolina. Also, a tract of

adjoining the said Town of Williamsborough, containing about 330 acres, and is well adapted to the cultivation of such articles as are usually raised in this section of the State. This property is well worth the attention of any gentleman in search of health, or such as may be desirous of locating himself and family in a pleasant village, surrounded by a society surpassed perhaps by none in the State.

Bonds, with unquestionable security, will be required.
THOS. HOWERTON.
May 17. 133-3t.

DRAWN NUMBERS
OF THE
North Carolina State Lottery,
Seventh Class for 1837.
8-26-46-60-55-33-6-58-35-34.

20 Prizes am'ting to \$40,000 }
30 Prizes of \$1,000 } \$70,000.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,
(For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy.)
Class No. 11 for 1837.
To be drawn at RALEIGH, N. C. on Saturday, 10th of JUNE, 1837.
75 No. Lottery—11 drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

20 prize of \$2,000; 30 prizes \$1,000; 30 prizes of \$400; 20 prizes of \$300; 20 prizes of \$200; 45 prizes of \$120; 64 prizes of \$100; &c. &c. &c. Tickets, \$5; Halves, \$2.50; Qrs, \$1.25. A certicate for a package of 25 Whole Tickets, will cost \$76; for " 25 Half Tickets, will cost \$38; for " 25 Quarter tickets, will cost \$19.

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, either by the package or single ticket, of STEVENSON & POINTS, Raleigh, N. C.

80 PRIZES OF \$1,000.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,
(For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy.)
Class No. 12 for 1837.
To be drawn at Hillsboro, N. C. On Saturday, the 24th of JUNE, 1837.
75 No. Lottery—11 drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.

80 Prizes of \$1,000; 20 Prizes of \$400; 20 prizes of \$200; 45 prizes of \$120; 64 prizes of \$100; &c. &c. &c. Tickets, \$5; Halves, \$2.50; Qrs, \$1.25. A certificate for a package of 25 Whole Tickets, will cost \$76; for " 25 Half Tickets, " " \$38; for " 25 Quarter tickets, " " \$19.

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, either by the package or single ticket, of STEVENSON & POINTS, Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE,
AT THIS OFFICE

THE FOLLOWING BLANKS, viz: Bond for the delivery of Property, Bond for Bill of Indictment, Bail, or Appearance Bond, Witnesses Summons—Superior Court, Ca Sa—County and Superior Court, Fi Fa—County and Superior Court, Warrants, Negro Bonds, Marriage License, Deeds of Land, Sheriff's Deeds, Indenture & Bond, Note Books, Notes of Hand, Notes at Bank, Checks.

DETACHED PASSAGES.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF AN OLD FELLOW.
I do abominate laughing. There is nothing that jars upon my feelings so much as one of your genuine horse-laughes. It is like the rasping of a saw, or a sleigh running over bare ground. Yet people have got a most villainous habit of laughing when I speak; why, I know not, unless it is that I never laugh myself. I find I am getting the character of a wit. If the name is fairly fixed upon me, I should be most sadly tempted to shoot myself. I fear I have said some amazingly silly things. I will be more circumspect for the future. My conversation is too light—I shall take care to put more lead in it hereafter. Heigh ho!—heaven knows one's words may be light when his heart is heavy.

Made an experiment the other night to ascertain whether people laughed at me, or at what I might happen to say. Jack Would-be perpetrated a pun some time—not a smile—company grim as death—Jack looked blank.
"I'll wager a bottle of champagne, Jack, that I'll rehearse that still-born effusion of yours to-morrow night at Madame's party with unbounded applause!"
"Done," said Jack.
And it was done—raised a tremendous laugh—was stamped as a genuine coin of wit—had the good fortune "viru per ora volitare" got into the newspapers, and the last I saw of it was travelling down south, every body, by the way, claiming it for their own.

"What say you to that, Jack?"
"True, true, but then you've got such a comical way with you."
Here then is the fault—it must be mended—I shall look to it.
If there is any thing which from my soul I do loathe, it is that sickly, silly, silken sentimentalism, which has become among certain classes the ruling fashion of the day—bah—garlick is nothing to it. The very thought occasions an involuntary rising of the stomach. And yet it meets me at every turn. Love tales, love songs, and love talks swarm around like the locust plague of Egypt.

"How touching!" sighed the fair Miss Angelica, as she sang one of these sentimental strains all about disconsolate true-love.
"Yes, indeed," said Miss Pastorella, putting her handkerchief to her eyes.
"I can't help crying when I hear it," said the sobbing Miss Euphemia.
I began to feel sick.

"They say you sing beautifully, Mr. Graves," said Miss Angelica, addressing me. "You must give us a song."
I plead off. It would not do. I must sing.
"I have a song which I sing occasionally, but it's so very sad—"
"Oh, then, it's the very thing—you must sing it, by all means."
"Well, if you insist upon it—but it's a very dolorous duty—it always overcomes me—"
ahem—I began—

Ah no, she was not always so, She has been brighter days; When sorrow bade no tear-drop flow, No gloom bedim her gaze.

"But indeed it is so very melancholy!"
"Oh, beautiful! Oh, do go on!" said they all.
When the gay smile of gladness sat Upon those lips so pale, But then she had—a tobby cat, And thereby hung a tail.

But why that fearful hectic-flush, Those deep and bitter sighs; Why do the crystal streamlets gush From those love-lighting eyes.

Unhappy love! No! 'twas not that: Which made her cheek so pale: Alas! alas! her tobby cat! Some wretch cut off its tail!

Nobody laughed—for a moment I never felt so happy in my life; but then the little vixens vented their spleen by calling me, "a wit," cursed the whole sex in my heart, and went away tolerably miserable.

There is one thing which I hold in special abhorrence, and that is the being dragged into an argument on any subject or any occasion. I look upon that man who lays down litigated opinion and calls upon me either to confute or assent to it, as I would upon a person who should knock me down in the street, to ascertain, whether I had strength enough to redress myself; and I have thought that it was a great pity the police could not be called upon in the one case as well as in the other. It may well be conceived that my soreness upon this point constitutes one of the chief miseries of my life. The world is full of these wordy martialists. One can scarcely meet a man who does not carry a whole park of logical artillery in his pocket, all double-shot with solid syllogisms, enthymemes, propositions, conditional and disjunctive, and ready to let drive at any one who "shows fight." There is your lawyer, with his everlasting *sequitur* and *non sequitur*; the theologian, who raps one's pate across with a knotty volume of the fathers; the politician, who will do the same with his cane if you refuse to agree with him; the colonizationist and anti-colonizationist; the temperance man, anti-temperance man, "hold, hold, for mercy sake, do have compassion on my ears, and I will submit to any thing—any thing except hearing you called a wise man or myself a wit." There is another thing which I never could brook, a needless interruption in the solemn business of eating. I am a reason-

able man, and think that Archimedes was a fool to lose life, rather than leave a geometrical problem unfinished. But had he been discussing a dinner, breakfast, lunch con, or any such matter instead of a point in mathematics, there I confess I could have sympathized with him. And surely the Roman must have been a very scandalous barbarian, who had broken in as ruthlessly upon the grave tenor and quiet philosophy of such an operation.
"It is my candid belief," said Mr. Shiricollar, rising up from the table where I had just sat down, "that there is no material difference betwixt a monkey and a negro. Don't you think so, Mr. Graves?"

Now this fashionable gentleman of whiskers and mustachoes was very fond of paradoxes, which he supported as well as a man might with an empty head and a clattering tongue. It was not the first offence which he had committed against my peace, and I determined to give him a lesson.

I dropped my knife and fork and answered him very deliberately. "Negroes are always black,"—He nodded—"but monkeys," and I eyed him very significantly from head to foot, "I should be inclined to think, are not invariably so." I resumed my meal.

There was a titter among the ladies, but Mr. S. did not "take," and my shaft fell hurtless.
"Look'e, sir," said he in a louder tone, "have the negroes ever done any thing great—was there ever a great black man—tell me that?"

Interrupted again! my blood boiled, and I resolved that I would do my best to "exfuntitly" the animal at once.
"Mr. Shiricollar," said I with great gravity, "you will certainly grant that the Guineaed is the noblest epic that was ever produced, always excepting Newton's Principia, and Crabbe's Synonymes."

This was somewhat out of the gentleman's depth, and he looked very solemn, and hesitation was death.
"Oh yes, I presume there is no question about that," said he very unsuspectingly, "and yet you must be aware that it was written by a negro."

This was a poser. "Well, well—yes—I'll allow, but"—and the whole tale burst into a roar.
"Oh, demme, you're a quizzing!" cried the discomfited controversialist, and made off with himself, leaving me to finish my meal without further molestation.

But I found my dinner was spoiled. Heard a conversation in the adjoining room, which did not tend to improve my appetite.
"He—he—he! what a funny man! said a female voice.
"Yes—yes—a great wit—a great wit! ha, ha!" was the reply.

Left my dinner and slunk off to my room, wishing that I had let Mr. Shiricollar alone.

FROM THE GLOBE.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.
The annexed notice of the Bank of the Metropolis evinces a proper spirit; and if it had existed every where, the loss of confidence in the probity of bank management, and consequent panic, would not have prevailed so far as to reduce the banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to the measure of stopping payment. It will be seen that the president, directors, and cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis have pledged "their private fortunes" for all the liabilities of the bank, and will continue to pay specie. We know that, independently of the assets of the bank, which are more than sufficient to redeem its notes, the gentlemen who manage its concerns have property more than adequate to the redemption of its paper. What these honorable managers have so nobly volunteered, ought, we think, to be exacted by every bank charter, from the stockholders. Why should the people, who have no interest in the corporations or partnerships privileged to issue notes as a currency, be compelled to take the risk of failure, while those who make the issues and the profit decline it? The Bank of the Metropolis has set a proud example; and whatever may be the result of present difficulties, it will earn the reputation of signal probity.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,
May 12th, 1837.

Notwithstanding the information which has reached Washington, of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of New York, as well as some of the Banks of Philadelphia and Baltimore, the President and Directors of the Bank of the Metropolis, confident in their ability to fulfil all the engagements and liabilities of the Bank, have determined to continue specie payments. Satisfied of the strength of the Bank of the Metropolis to sustain its credit, the President, Directors, and Cashier, have determined to pledge, and they will, individually and collectively, pledge, their private fortunes for all just claims against the institution.

By order of the Board:
JOHN P. VAN NESS, Pres't.

Teste:
GEO. THOMAS, Cashier.
P. S. SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.—The Bank of Washington issued a notice to-day, similar to the above, and both it and the Bank of the Metropolis promptly met all demands that were presented against them.

The Patriotic Bank of Washington and the Union Bank of Georgetown stopped payment this morning; and it is reported that all the banks in Alexandria did so likewise. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, we understand, honored all drafts made upon it to-day.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Appointed at the Meeting of Merchants, at Masonic Hall New York, on the 25th of April, 1837.

This Committee having been convened upon the day after its appointment, we ascertained that a large majority of our number could not leave the city, without serious inconvenience and loss, and we therefore appointed a sub-committee of fifteen to repair to Washington, and present the Executive, the remonstrance of the Merchants of New York. In the interval between the nomination of this Committee, and the day fixed for its departure, several of its Members found that the increasing difficulties by which they were surrounded, made their presence at home indispensable; and accordingly only nine were able to enter upon the duty with which we were originally charged.

These gentlemen reached the Capital on the evening of the 2d inst. and on the following morning their Chairman addressed the following note to the President.

To MARTIN VAN BUREN,

President of the United States.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that a Committee has been appointed by a meeting of the Merchants of New York, for the purpose of addressing the Executive upon the present distressed condition of that city.

In behalf of that Committee, I respectfully request an audience at as early an hour as your convenience will permit.

With profound respect, your most obt. servant.

ISAAC S. HONE, Chairman.

GADSBY'S HOTEL, May 3, 9 o'clock.

The reply to this note was as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1837.

SIR—I have received your letter, informing me that a committee had been appointed by a meeting of the merchants of New York, for the purpose of addressing me upon the present distressed condition of that city, and requesting an audience at as early an hour as my convenience will admit.

I will receive the committee at two o'clock to-day, and will, at that, or at any other time more agreeable to them, be pleased to receive any communication which they may desire to present to me. To avoid the misapprehensions to which oral communications are liable, and also to avoid the errors which, with the best intentions, are so apt to occur, on both sides, in giving accounts of such interviews, I think it most proper that the representation of the committee be made in writing. In that form, I shall be happy to receive it, and when so received, it shall be respectfully considered, and answered in the same manner.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

To ISAAC S. HONE, Esq. Chairman, &c.

To which this answer was given:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 3, 1837.

To Martin Van Buren, President of the United States.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that the committee will wait upon you at 2 o'clock, and present a written communication, in accordance with the suggestion expressed in your note.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obt. serv't.

ISAAC S. HONE, Chairman.

At the appointed time, they presented themselves, were courteously received by the President, with whom they found the Secretaries of the State and Treasury Departments, and read the following address:

To MARTIN VAN BUREN,

President of the United States:

SIR—We have the honor of informing you that a very numerous meeting of the merchants of New York was held on the 25th of April, for the purpose of considering the present distressed condition of the city, and deliberating upon the means of relief. It was called by more than three hundred firms, and was attended by a large proportion of those merchants who are connected with the internal trade of the country, and who have an especial and direct interest in the state of Domestic Exchanges.

A committee was appointed to repair to Washington, and remonstrate with the Executive against the continuance of the Specie Circular, and to urge its immediate repeal; also to ask that instructions may be given to prevent the commencing of suits in any of the collection districts, upon unpaid Bonds, until after the first day of January next; and to urge upon the Executive the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress at as early a day as possible.

In obedience, Sir, to these instructions, we present ourselves before you, and ask your deep and solemn attention to the unhappy condition of that city which has hitherto been the promoter and the index of our national prosperity, and whose fall will include the ruin of thousands in every region of our territory. We do not tell a fictitious tale of woe; we have no selfish or partizan views to sustain, when we assure you that the noble city which we represent, lies prostrate in despair, its credit

blighted, its industry paralyzed, and without a hope beaming through the darkness of the future, unless the government of our country can be induced to relinquish the measures to which we attribute our distress. We fully appreciate the respect which is due to our Chief-Magistrate, and disclaim every intention inconsistent with that feeling; but we speak in behalf of a community which trembles upon the brink of ruin, which deems itself an adequate judge of all questions connected with the trade and currency of the country, and believes that the policy adopted by the recent administration, and sustained by the present, is founded in error, and threatens the destruction of every department of industry.

Our merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, have repeatedly predicted the fatal issue of that policy. "What was prophecy, has now become history," and the reality far exceeds our most gloomy apprehensions. Under a deep impression of the propriety of confining our declarations within moderate limits, we affirm that the value of our real estate has, within the last six months, depreciated more than forty millions; that within the last two months, there have been more than two hundred and fifty failures of houses engaged in extensive business; that within the same period a decline of twenty millions of dollars has occurred in our local stocks, including those Rail Road and Canal Incorporations, which though chartered in other States, depend chiefly upon New York for their sale; that the immense amount of merchandise in our warehouses, has within the same period fallen in value at least thirty per cent; that within a few weeks not less than twenty thousand individuals depending upon their daily labor for their daily bread, have been discharged by their employers because the means of retaining them were exhausted—and that a complete blight has fallen upon a community heretofore so active, enterprising and prosperous—the error of our rulers has produced a wider desolation than the pestilence which depopulated our streets, or the conflagration which laid them in ashes.

We believe that it is unjust to attribute these evils to any excessive development of mercantile enterprise, and that they really flow from that unwise system which aimed at the substitution of a metallic for a paper currency—the system which gave the first shock to the fabric of our commercial prosperity by removing the public Deposites from the United States Bank, which weakened every part of the edifice by the destruction of that useful and efficient institution, and now threatens to crumble it into a mass of ruins under the operations of the Specie Circular, which withdrew the gold and silver of the country from the channels in which it could be profitably employed. We assert that the Experiment has had a fair, a liberal trial, and that disappointment and mischief are visible in all its results—that the promise of a regulated currency and equalized exchanges has been broken, the currency totally disordered, and internal exchanges almost entirely discontinued. We therefore make our earnest appeal to the Executive, and ask whether it is not time to interpose the paternal authority of the Government, and abandon the policy which is beggaring the People.

Amid all the distress of our condition we have been gratified by a view of the generous and forbearing spirit which has almost invariably marked the conduct of the creditor towards the debtor. A general disposition has been manifested to indulge the debtor with ample time for the arrangement of his business and collection of his debts, and we would respectfully suggest the example for the imitation of the government—The embarrassment and distress of the merchants would be materially relieved by the suspending of suits upon unpaid bonds, until a future day, when the wisdom of Congress may grant some measure of relief.

Feeling as we do that we have reached a crisis which requires the exercise of all the wisdom and energy of the country, to heal the wounds which have been inflicted upon its Commerce and Productive Industry, we would respectfully and earnestly urge upon the Executive the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress to deliberate upon the unprecedented and alarming embarrassments in which we are involved. The members, coming directly from their constituents, will have the opportunity of knowing and appreciating the extent of the distress which exists, and are convinced that their collected opinions will fully sustain those which we have expressed—and their testimony indicate an amount of suffering of which we cannot believe that you, Sir, have heretofore been aware.

We persuade ourselves that the representations which we have given of the actual condition of our affairs, will induce you to doubt the expediency of the policy which has been recently pursued, and we trust to your intelligence for such a change of measures as will revive the hopes and stimulate the energies of the merchants of New York.

ISAAC S. HONE.
JAMES W. BRYAN.
BENJAMIN LODGE.
ALEX. B. McALPIN.
J. A. UNDERWOOD.
THOMAS TILSTON.
MEIGS D. BENJAMIN.
ELISHA LEWIS.
SIMPSON DRAPEL, Jr.
Washington, May 3, 1837.